

**National Banks.**  
The *Editor of the Boston Courier* writes in about one month the Congress will assemble, and a month later the General Court of our State will meet; in the meanwhile shall writing be said or done, and what, by those who are, or ought to take, an interest in the scheme of a Secretary Office for establishing national banking associations? It is assured that the subject drew deep concern to the people of the United States recently, and it is especially worthy of the most and deliberate consideration of that large class of persons whose investments are chiefly in the purchase of bonds to the Government. Eight months have elapsed since the passage of a act; it has been published in newspapers and pamphlet form, and, yet, I verily believe, that one in ten of those who ought to have made it their daily study, and done so much as even to read it through, has done so. There are three or four hundred bank directors in Boston all asleep; or, if it so be, that they feel little interest in the subject on their own account, have

the women and children, whose property—those whole property, perhaps—has been committed to their management, a very deep interest in the matter? And are they not bound, in honor and conscience, to be able to give those women and children, who are so little qualified to take care of themselves, an intelligent account of the provisions of the act and of its probable effect on their means of living? Are these State institutions

secretary and his financial advisers, and the women and children, whose property is now in-

ted in them, driven into new investments? or will they be suffered to live, and to furnish in future, as they have done heretofore, not only a hard currency for the people, and a safe and reasonably profitable investment for the stockholders, but substantial aid, in pressing emergencies, for the support of the credit of the Government itself? Surely these are questions of importance enough to attract attention.

It is the present purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Comptroller of the Currency, to drive out of existence all State banks. I doubt, however, whether they obtained the sanction of Congress for such intentions. The Comptroller, on a late visit to this city, as I am informed, opened frankly and avowed such to be their policy, and that they were determined to effect it. With some he had asked a conference, whether the distinct self preservation should not induce them to wind up their State institutions, and ordered them to do so. I am, however, not so sure, too, that in one case the Comptroller had declined to furnish bills to a sound and good state bank, on a pledge of such stocks as the action of the State would require. He was not his policy to encourage such a course on the part of the institutions. Indeed! What law has constituted either the Comptroller or the Secretary a judge of the expediency of such a course? In a communication published in your paper a few weeks since, I pointed out another instance which the Comptroller had undertaken, in his supposed supremacy of power, to overrule a clear provision of the law, in relation to the currency, with a numeral prefixed, whilst the law gives to the associates the right to assume the name by which their association is well known.

So in this matter of furnishing bills of circulation to State banks, the act (sec. 62) expressly, in the clearest language, provides, that "any bank or association of persons, organized for business, with a numeral prefixed, whilst the law gives to the associates the right to assume the name by which their association is well known."

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\* \* \* \* \* may transfer or deliver to the Treasurer of the United States such bonds \* \* \* and upon making such transfer and delivery, the bonds so transferred shall be received by the Treasurer from the Comptroller of the Currency as herein provided," &c.

What authority, I ask again, does this official assume to nullify such of his provisions as he is pleased to consider expedient? The law is decided enough, in all consequence, as any one will see, and he has no right to alter it, or to amend it and must give many important amendments and it can go into successful operation; but, where has the Comptroller obtained the authority to alter the law? He has no right, under the law at his own sovereign pleasure, to give special reserved that right to any self alone.

But it is, then, to all directors of banks in this city and out of it, that there is something for them to consider and to do in relation to this subject. If the scheme is a good one in itself, let it be carried out, and the law be amended. If amendments are required, let those who, from their po-

and experience, may be supposed to understand the subject, point them out and endeavor to get them adopted. As the law now stands, I do not hesitate to say that it holds out no sufficient inducements for our State institutions to purchase under the law. The stockholders had much to say, my judgment, in the common council, and I think each of them in his own family. I think that, should the law be changed, the stockholders, and all those in their own possession, and who have any interest in the property, will be sure to join in any association under the law as it now stands, with any expectation of realizing a profit. I think that, if the law is changed, however, they will be sure of a certain income, if the Government does not fail to pay the interest; in the latter, they cannot, according to my best judgment, hope to receive more—I think they will receive less, and that by no means more.

INQUIRE.

**The Difference.**

When adopted speech at Rochester, Governor SEYMOUR thus tersely indicated the purposes of two parties. As was said of Sir JOHN COOPER, his statement is as good as any man's argument:

"We propose," he said, "to wage this war for purpose on which the whole North is united—a purpose which will draw to our standard, and inspire with a thousandfold of energy, the best spirits of the whole North, and will give to our Constitution. [Cheers.] They propose that shall carry on the war for purposes that we at North cannot unanimously consent to; they propose to put down the rights of the slave; to make revolution; they propose to offer no inducement rebels to submit to the laws, but they say to and to them; that we shall no longer have any right to put down the rights of the slave, and our liberty hereafter as they have been preserved before."

**The Whale Argument Is A Nut Shell.** The following, from a late letter of the Hon. **Charles B. Buckley**, well epitomizes the arguments of the abolitionists:

Join us (this is the cry.) be with us, think as we do, as we do, forget that you forfeit else terrible evils as results of our policy, and shouted the warning: forget that we had plighted our word, and broken it, that you were free men before we mounted your backs, and let you lie decrees, and put you in prison by paragraph, and send you tax-gatherers to take your money, and threaten punishment to seize your souls for the fault! Forget all this, and hold your hands, and bid us God speed—or, you will be the first to cry, copperheads—worse than enemy in arms, and beaten by the slave, by far, from condign and pitiless punishment.

**Texans.**

The subject in hand does not advance as rapidly as the insistent west, and, if the Slir-

Republican (abolition group) be correctly formed, we need not hope for greater speed.

Orleans letters intimate that the director of the Texas expedition is given to General Hamilton, and that General Banks will be under him. The unexpected return of General Sherman from Texas and the fact led the conjecture that he would leave the expedition together in the hands of Hamilton. Hamilton knows nothing of war, and is too invertebrate to be trusted in any responsible situation."

The character of Hamilton was well known to every one when he was here, but it sounded well to the ears of the people of Texas, and he was accordingly made much of by the virtuous publicans. Considering their fondness for Governor Curtin, it is singular that they should be unwilling to have anything to do with a man of General Hamilton's character.—[Philadelphia Age.

It has been decided by the War Department that, when men who are drafted hold contentious scruples about paying the commutation for performing military duty, the poorest material for the service will be selected from the ranks of individual to the amount of \$300, and upon utilizing that amount the drafted man will be released.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.